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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 14, 1923.  
CONTINUOUS WORK INDUSTRIES  
WARD ANSWERED  
VAIN EFFORT TO STOP MOLDERS  
AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD  
DON'T RELAX THE FIGHT

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Black and White Cab Company  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,  
945 Cole.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Players' Club.  
Regent Theatre.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Market Street R. R.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Yellow Cab Company  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—224 Guerrero.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 60 Market, Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th.  
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Casket Trimmers No. 94.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—268 Market.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horsehoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.  
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newsboys' Union No. 17,568—1254 Market.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10,567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th.  
Railroad Machinists—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Red Men's Hall, 16th St.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 62.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday in month, when the meeting is at 8:30 p. m., at 1256 Market.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 106 Bosworth.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXII

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 14, 1923

No. 33

## Continuous Work Industries

(By International Labor News Service.)

Although the situation was such that attention was focused on the steel industry in the report on the Twelve-Hour Shift in Industry by the Committee on Work Periods of the Federated American Engineering Societies that study reports that there are upwards of 40 continuous industries operating upon a shift system. These industries employ between 500,000 and 1,000,000 workers on shift-work. They, with their families, make 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 persons dependent upon earnings from shift-work.

About 300,000 wage earners work on twelve-hour shifts and it is estimated 1,200,000 are affected by the long shift system.

Findings of the Federated American Engineering Societies are here condensed and summarized for International Labor News Service. The report classifies the following as continuous industries:

### I—Heat-Process Industries.

Iron and steel—Most important industry maintaining 12-hour day.

Non-ferrous metals—Three shifts prevail.

Glass—Until recently 12-hour system prevailed, now ranges from eight to ten, occasionally twelve hours.

Cement—Two-shift system predominates, however, two largest companies in three shifts.

Lime—About 15% on shift work—two shifts uniform custom.

Brick and Tile—About 10% on shift work, mostly two-shift system.

Pottery, china and finer clay products—Employees in continuous process relatively small, usually 3%; two-shift system prevails.

### II—Chemical Industries.

Heavy chemicals—Mostly three shifts.

Fertilizers—Acid plant employees almost universally twelve-hour shifts.

Explosives—Continuous process workers generally three shifts.

Dyes—Continuous process workers generally three shifts.

Industrial alcohol—Continuous process workers generally three shifts.

Wood distillation—Continuous process workers generally three shifts.

Refined corn products—No survey—leading company on three shifts.

Soap—Small number comply as on continuous process—often twelve-hour shifts.

Glue—No survey.

Drugs—Generally three shifts—continuous work.

Electro-chemical industries—Niagara Falls plants in three shifts.

Sugar—Irregular. Louisiana sugar mill twelve-hour shifts. Texas factory three shifts return to two. American Sugar Refinery Co. three shifts.

Beet sugar plants generally twelve-hour shifts.

Salt—Formerly twelve-hour shift universal in Michigan—salt plants now three shifts.

Petroleum—Uniformly, three shifts.

Cottonseed crushing—Presents one of the largest twelve-hour shift problems.

### III—Heavy Equipment Industries.

Paper—Largely continuous operation, three shifts prevail.

Flour—Practically all large flour mills on three-shift basis.

Rubber—Three shifts system accepted custom.

Cereal foods—Three shifts predominate.

Automobile plants—Normally, one or two shifts of eight hours each. One large company fluctuates between two and three shifts of eight hours.

Textiles—Three shifts prevail in the North, two in the South.

Mines—Normally eight hours for miners and longer periods for engineers, pumpmen and firemen.

### IV—Service Industries.

Power—Overlapping shifts varying in length with activity. Electric plants generally eight-hour shifts.

Gas—Twelve-hour shift now rare.

Water supply—Generally eight hours.

Ice—Much twelve-hour work; eight-hour shifts growing.

Shipping—Not standardized.

Railroads—Irregular for those in operating service, varying with freight or passenger service. Shopmen generally eight-hour shifts.

Street railways—Workday ranges from 8 to 11½ hours, with 9 hours as average.

Telegraph and telephone—Generally short shifts.

Mails—Inside clerks generally eight-hour shifts.

Deliveries vary in work period.

Express—Generally eight hours.

Police—Generally two platoons system—twelve-hour shift.

Firemen—Generally two platoons system—twelve-hour shift.

Watchmen—Twelve hours prevail.

### Miscellaneous Service.

Hotels—Day forces usually ten hours.

Hospitals—No special study.

Stores—Considerable twelve-hour work.

Garages—Considerable twelve-hour work.

Delivery men—Chauffeurs. No survey.

Restaurants—Hours usually short.

Special retail stores—Little standardization.

### RED RESPECTABILITY.

The fact that the general public is not fully aware of the character and the ramifications of the red propaganda is due to definite causes. One of these is the camouflage so generously used by the generals of the red propaganda in misnaming their organizations with deceptive titles. Another reason is that they have been able to give a tone of respectability and honesty to many of their organizations because they have been able to secure the use of names of persons who are commonly believed to be liberal in belief but not revolutionary. Some of the persons who have thus been inveigled into the red machinery are nothing more than honestly liberal and progressive and are unaware of the purpose which they now serve. Others consciously lend a reputation, built up in the past, to a purpose the full import of which they understand. These persons in many cases are careful to so conduct themselves as to preserve the value of their past reputation in order to make their present efforts more effective in the revolutionary cause.—From "Labor Information," published by American Federation of Labor.

### VAIN EFFORT TO STOP MOLDERS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Enemies of organized labor in Cleveland, Tenn., district are finding that union men are not to be bluffed into surrendering their rights as American citizens.

Anti-unionists discovered this when they tried to use the law to stop the organizing campaign of the International Molders' Union in Cleveland. This is the story:

Several weeks ago J. J. Giglio, one of the "live wire" organizers of the Molders' Union, arrived in Cleveland to organize the molders of two plants here. He made good progress and the employers, who are bitter foes of organized labor, became alarmed. Evidently they decided to use the law as a weapon against the unionists, judging from the action taken at a Sunday meeting of molders addressed by Giglio.

The meeting had just been started when the sheriff appeared and ordered that the men disperse. Giglio told the officer that he had no right to interfere with the meeting and the sheriff withdrew, only to reappear a few minutes later with a warrant for Giglio's arrest on a charge of violating an archaic law prohibiting the holding of weekday activities on Sundays.

Giglio examined the warrant and found that it did not name him as the alleged breaker of the law. He called the sheriff's attention to this omission and the sheriff again left, only to reappear a Giglio then submitted to arrest and was taken before a local magistrate.

When the hearing was held, Giglio conducted his own defense. The prosecuting attorney, who is known to be connected with the Hardwick interests, which control the plants in Cleveland employing molders, appeared against him. Despite an able presentation of the right of citizens to assemble peaceably on Sunday or any other day, Giglio was adjudged guilty and was fined \$25.

Giglio refused to pay the fine and the judge said he could do nothing about the matter, as the sheriff was charged with the duty of collecting fines. Giglio started to leave the courtroom, when he saw the sheriff standing near the door and walking over to him. He told him he had refused to pay the fine and asked the sheriff what he was going to do about it. The sheriff replied that he couldn't lock Giglio up and as the organizer had no property in Cleveland, he could not make a levy for the collection of the fine. There the matter rested and Giglio left the court.

No attempts have been made to collect the fine and work of organizing the molders is still progressing. A strike has been called in one plant and unionism is the burning topic among Cleveland molders.

### BARBERS RAISE WAGES.

More than 1000 barbers employed in 500 Brooklyn, N. Y., shops won a wage increase after a short strike.

### MILK DRIVERS GAIN.

In St. Louis more than 600 organized milk drivers have secured a 10 per cent wage increase. The \$32.50 weekly rate of retail drivers is advanced to \$35.75, and the \$42.50 rate of route foremen is increased to \$46.75. These workers are affiliated with the Brotherhood of Teamsters.



**WARD ANSWERED.**

Washington, D C., August 23, 1923.

Dr. Harry F. Ward,  
Union Theological Seminary,  
Broadway at 120th Street,  
New York City.

Dear Dr. Ward:

Your recent letter has remained unanswered for so long only because I have been absent from the office on account of illness. Your first complaint with the statement originally issued by President Gompers was because it was stated that you were a member of certain organizations in which you said you did not hold membership. You stated at the outset that you had no fault to find with the characterization of your views.

As I understand it, you now seek to challenge the characterization of your views and you do not return to the list of organizations originally cited. I have given some of the evidence as to your membership, past or present, in the organizations named and I have asked you specifically whether you deny your membership in each case. Unless I completely misunderstand the tenor of your correspondence you have not thus far made any definite response on that point, which was the whole point raised in your first letter.

If I understand Mr. Gompers' purpose in referring to those organizations it was to illustrate the position that you take on some important public questions. You have a right to take any position that seems to you right or politic; but we have an equal right to dissent and to make our dissent as forceful as possible, particularly in the case of a viewpoint or policy that seems calculated to weaken or antagonize the best interests of the organized wage earners.

I know of nothing that quite equals the effrontery of certain groups of so-called intellectuals, who, having no organic contact with the movement of the wage earners, nevertheless seek to speak for the wage earners, advise them, and even impose upon them the peculiar views and policies that for the moment appeal to the intelligentsia.

Is it not possible to sweep away extraneous issues and to bring the matter to its real point? Your views and policies and the views and policies of organizations with which you either hold membership or extend sympathetic support, are considered hostile and menacing by the Trade-union movement. There is no possibility of reconciling those views. You and the Civil Liberties Union may seek to profess friendship and may claim to have rendered assistance. The fact is that the trade-union movement, as I understand it, does not want friendship so expressed and does not regard your efforts as helpful. It is not that you are Professor Harry Ward; it is that you hold to certain beliefs and indulge in certain endeavors that we can regard as nothing less than definitely hostile. The division is on principle.

If it is stated that you belong to certain organizations, that is by way of illustrating your point of view. You have said that you did not belong to these organizations, but you have agreed that you hold the point of view attributed to you. However, I have submitted evidence of your membership and this you seem to disregard solely on the ground that you dislike some of the sources. I quoted from certain sources, not because I believed in everything emanating from those sources, but because it was a public record.

Among other things I note that you say in respect to my letter to you:

"You would also have saved yourself a lot of mistatements if you had been interested enough in the facts to discover that my connection with the American Civil Liberties Union began after its reorganization in 1920 and was occasioned by the fact that it then found its main field of work

in defending civil liberties in the industrial conflict."

You here give the impression that the American Civil Liberties Union was an old organization which was reorganized, whereas you know that the American Civil Liberties Union was first organized in 1920 and represented a consolidation of several other bodies which stood upon the same general principles.

Your connection with the American Civil Liberties Union and its subsequent conduct under your presidency justifies all of the conclusions which were made in my letter; for it has been clear from the inception of that organization, that it did not attempt to "defend civil liberties in the industrial conflict" but sought by every means through publicity and the spread of misinformation to secure license instead of liberty in that field and to foster a point of view peculiar to the Civil Liberties Union and its officers.

The description of the organization given by Roger N. Baldwin, who is one of the present directors and who, from its inception, has been its chief executive with the exception of the time he was in jail for violation of the Selective Service Act, says that the Union is "a propaganda organization in the interests of civil liberty and, third, with a program of increased activity directed primarily to dramatizing issues of civil liberty in the industrial conflict."

It is the dramatization, with poetic license in dealing with facts, which has characterized the statements issued by the American Civil Liberties Union from which it is necessary to dissent emphatically.

Your understanding of the meaning of civil liberties is distinctly the antithesis of mine. The views of a majority of your directors concerning free speech, as stated by Roger N. Baldwin, is surely frank enough, though shocking to those who cannot join in a program of dramatic propagandizing:

"Language unaccompanied by an overt act, even if the logical consequences of it lead others to the commission of the act, is legitimately within our conception of free speech. For instance, the advocacy of murder, unaccompanied by any act, is within the legitimate scope of free speech."

In other words, it would appear that you could urge someone to commit murder but, if that person's courage failed or his attempt were unsuccessful, you would feel that you had not committed any crime.

Let us have done with equivocations. In basing our opinion, we stand upon the conduct and the public statements issued by the American Civil Liberties Union. If Mr. Roger N. Baldwin has faithfully repeated the point of view of all the members of the committee of that organization, as he claims, their loyalty to the government of the United States is of a totally different stamp from that maintained by the American Federation of Labor, as I understand it, for he says:

"I would say on behalf of the entire committee that they all believe in the right of persons to advocate 'the overthrow of government by force,' while all of the members of the committee totally disbelieve in any such doctrine themselves."

Because I have quoted these statements of Mr. Baldwin from the report of the Joint Legislative Committee of the State of New York Investigating Seditious Activities (pp. 1979-80), you may follow your usual custom of denying the truth of anything emanating from that report. I am quite confident, however, that no denial of those statements will be made by Mr. Baldwin whose candor in maintaining his views is in sharp contrast to your own conduct which seems to me to consist of a policy of constant equivocation.

It is precisely the attitude of the American Civil Liberties Union, thus stated, in seeking to defend those who are attacking organized labor and who are attacking the government of this

# Herman's Hats

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country that has led us to warn the wage earners of the United States against the sophistries and insidious statements issued from your office. The dust has not been thrown into our eyes by your isolated offers of assistance to the Ku Klux Klan and to certain striking unions of the American Federation of Labor. The latter can find sufficient counsel and support within the labor movement; the former may need your assistance. But the practical aid which you have been extending continuously to members of the communist party, to the I. W. W. and to every other subversive movement has assisted them in their attempts to "bore from within" the organizations of the American Federation of Labor and has necessitated exertions on labor's part to protect itself from their machinations.

Your sincerity and sentimental attachment to these movements or to the members of these movements is no concern of ours. Our concern is over the effect of your conduct and the conduct of your organization. When your lectures to your classes in Boston University draw from the I. W. W. resolutions of appreciation of which you are so proud that you publish them in your book, it makes no difference to us whether you personally believe in the principles of the I. W. W. or not. It is sufficient that what you teach and what you say are beneficial to that organization and approved by it.

I suppose it would be possible for us to argue back and forth indefinitely. For my part I have nowhere near exhausted the subject. The continued efforts of communists, I. W. W. sympathizers, one-big-union fanatics, pro-sovietists, parlor pinks, play-boys and play-girls just getting their feet deliciously wet in the sheltered pools that fringe the economic world in what my friend Ghent terms the metropolitan coteries, and "fool friends" generally, make it necessary to remain alert. Some of labor's enemies are merely having the time of their lives adventuring through the jungles of a newly discovered terminology; others are sinister and intent upon breaking up the labor movement in accord with a revolutionary program. I wonder just why those who give sympathetic countenance to those so engaged can expect much more of kindly tolerance than would be extended to those who are honest enough at least to avow their sinister purposes.

If you can tell me what more remains to be said I shall be glad to hear from you again.

Very truly yours,

CHESTER M. WRIGHT,

Director, Information and Publicity Service.

#### LABOR DAY TROPHIES AND DONORS.

There were eight beautiful silver cups donated as prizes to unions taking part in the Labor Day parade.

The prizes were awarded as follows:

Best appearance: First prize, Butchers' Union No. 115, donated by K. A. Lundstrom, the hat manufacturer. Second prize, Typographical Union No. 21, donated by the five Justices of the Peace, T. F. Prendergast, James G. Conlan, A. T. Barnett, Frank J. Deasy, Frank W. Dunn.

Largest percentage of members in line: First prize, Moving Picture Operators' Union No. 162, donated by District Attorney Matthew Brady. Second Prize, Tile Setters' Union No. 19, donated by Sam Berger, the clothier.

Best turnout of Women's Organizations: First prize, United Garment Workers No. 131, donated by Lachman Bros., the furniture dealers. Second prize, Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers No. 48, donated by Thomas F. Finn, the Sheriff.

Best appearing float: First prize, Moving Picture Operators No. 162, donated by Granat Bros., the jewelers. Second prize, Carpenters No. 483, donated by Eagleson & Co., the garment manufacturers.

#### LABEL REBIRTH.

By Jack Williams.

The late exposure made by the label department of the American Federation of Labor ought to make a lot of union men hesitate before pulling out a sack of non-union made smoking tobacco or a pack of the same kind of cigarettes.

The union label is with us again. This time to stay judging by the reception accorded the natal event in the East. There, laws are in view to fine label deserters. Let real unionists in the West follow that example thus reviving the label spirit that triumphed in days before the age of forget.

The anti-unionist's heaven lies in the direction of being able to deal with workers as individuals. If at all lucky in the deal, he gets progressive and forms a company "union" and dictates who shall represent employees.

Workers must understand that the extension of individual bargaining hastens the downfall of trade unionism. To offset this deplorable possibility labor journals must be read in order to become informed as to what extent individual bargaining is blocked by collective bargaining. The collective spirit among workers needs reviving more today than at any other period in union history; not because labor's standard is below par, but because workers apart from the body are careless and neglectful of their duties.

In unity of purpose and action lies the future of labor's goal. This desired goal can be hastened if workers will but uphold the functions of the union label in its demands and protection for both branches of union labor which covers working conditions and the financial end of labor turnover.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

**Algeria:** Farm Labor Scarce—Large numbers of native Mohammedans are refusing work offered on Algerian farms, at rates of from 5 to 8 francs per day, and are leaving for France, where they are being paid from 20 to 25 francs per day.

**Germany:** Amended Regulations—Unemployment Doles—By legislation the transitional period, which must elapse before an unemployed person is entitled to receive doles on account of the cessation of work, has been reduced from one week to three days.

**Exemptions From Income Tax—**Exemptions permitted to wage earners in the payment of income tax increased five fold under the new law, effective July 1, 1923. Taxation experts declare that the new law will appreciably decrease the tax burden on the working classes.

**Co-operative Movement Declines—**Development of the German Co-operative movement during the first half of the year 1923 has not been nearly as active in the number of new co-operatives formed, as it was for the same period of 1922.

**Wage Adjustment—**In order to equalize discrepancies between living costs and individual incomes, on account of currency devaluation, the German Federal Government, through the Ministry of Finance, announces that wages will be adjusted every week to the changed money value. The government, however, will not attempt to fix the base standard of wages, that being a joint responsibility of employers and workers.

**Poland:** Strike Tendencies—Increased living costs at the beginning of last month, because of the extreme decline of Polish currency, brought about strike tendencies in a number of trades. Polish labor agreements call for monthly wage increases commensurate with increased living costs, and living costs rose so rapidly during the month that many workmen refused to await determinate figures and declared strikes of short duration.

**Unemployment—**With improved industrial conditions during the month, unemployment in Poland decreased from 93,700 persons to 76,120 persons during June, 1923.

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**AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.**

Anthracite coal miners suspend work, as Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania seeks solution to dispute between operators and workers.

Condemnation of the Steel Trust's "Pittsburgh plus" system of fixing the price of steel expressed by the attorneys general of the United States at meeting in Minneapolis.

Workers and their employers will co-operate in running banks in industrial centers of Chile, United States Assistant Trade Commissioner Embury reports.

New York theatre stage hands win increase in pay and call off threatened strike.

Earthquake, fire and tidal wave cause great loss of life in Tokio, Yokohama and other cities of Japan, United States Government and Red Cross act to rush immediate relief to stricken nation.

Yardmasters and assistant yardmasters of the Northern Pacific Railroad win eight-hour day.

"American workmen sit on the world's pinnacle," say Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Secretary of Labor Davis in Labor Day statements. Both have recently completed studies of European labor problems.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is planning to open a labor bank in Boston.

Child labor is increasing in the United States. Latest figures indicate an increase of child labor in 1922 as compared with 1921 and in 1923 as compared with 1922.

Unconditional pardons should be granted to the Sacramento group of prisoners convicted on charges of violating war-time laws, says Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania.

London dock workers return to work after strike of seven weeks called in defiance of their officers.

United Textile Workers and Federated Textile Workers to hold conference in New York September 22 looking toward amalgamation of two unions.

President Coolidge issues instructions for opening of big drive against bootleggers.

Governor Walton of Oklahoma declares that if necessary he will use every soldier in the State to end mob violence and flogging.

Mines in the Ruhr reopen as miners accept terms offered by employers.

Interallied Federation of Former Combatants in Brussels conference calls on all citizens of world to urge new disarmament congress.

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, announces that his concern had been conferring with heads of subsidiary companies on adjustment of wage rates in connection with the elimination of the 12-hour work-day.

Ford Motor Company has cash balance of \$210,293,922, said to be the largest cash holding ever reported by any industrial concern in the world.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad grants wage increase of two cents an hour to its stationary firemen and engineers, oilers, water tenders and coal passers.

Exchange of telegrams of congratulation by American and Mexican organized labor signalizes announcement of the recognition of the Mexican government by the United States.

Col. Sam N. Hunter, in addressing the Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor, attributes the Herrin massacre to professional gunmen "members of the hired army of capital."

Strike called in Lisbon, Portugal, in protest against the increased price of bread ends and many of the leaders are arrested.

Car loading throughout the United States set new high record for all time.

Action to obtain wage increases considered by general chairman of the Switchmen's Union of North America and the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen at conferences in Chicago.

Bulletin of the Harvard Economic Service says "although the recession in June and July brought business activity to a level below that of last spring the outlook remains favorable. The end of the summer brings many evidences that business is again on the up-grade."

Speaking before the Central Trade and Labor Union in St. Louis, President E. J. Manion of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers recommends that organized labor purchase a metropolitan daily newspaper.

A receiver for the Public Service Railway Company of New Jersey and an injunction compelling it to operate its lines are requested by Attorney General McCran. The lines of the company have been tied up by a strike more than seven weeks.

**RED MENACE DESCRIBED.**

"The American Federation of Labor has felt that it could pursue no course except one of opposition to the recognition of any autocracy and it has been determined to oppose with all of its strength and at all costs the extension of the power of that autocracy to our own country," says "Labor Information," published by the American Federation of Labor, in a special number devoted to analysis of the question of red propaganda.

"American labor is opposed to the soviet autocracy no more and no less than to any other autocracy. There is, however, one striking characteristic of the Soviet autocracy which forces the issue upon Americans and upon the peoples of all other democratic countries whether they wish it or not.

"The soviet powers, by a tremendous and widespread propaganda machine, seek to impose their dogma and their practices upon the democratic peoples of the world and thus the issue of recognition of the soviet autocracy becomes inextricably bound up with the question of combatting the soviet propaganda in America. There is no such thing as separation of the issues, because the one is identical with the other."

Today we find it just as necessary to defend the faith that is within us that the trade union is the natural and legitimate organization of the working classes as at any time since their first organization. Nor need this cause surprise. As a rule the trade unions have no platform of principles declaratory of purposes to which the flights of the imagination often soar, but which so frequently, but simply, appeal to the passionate, the nervous, or the sentimental. The trade unions are the business organizations of the wage earners, to attend to the business of the wage earners; and while the earnest, honest-thinking trade unionists must necessarily be sentimental, theoretical, self-sacrificing and brave, these if needs

be they must sink for a time in order that the best interests of the wage earners may be advanced. Even if but to gain a milestone on the thorny road of emancipation.—Samuel Gompers.

**LABOR IN POLITICS.**

"That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demand of the American Federation of labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth.

"That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls of every action."—Political Action—Declaration of American Federation of Labor.

"Trade unions are the bulwarks of modern democracies."—W. E. Gladstone.

Great men, taken up in any way, are profitable company. We cannot look, however imperfectly, upon a great man, without gaining something by him. . . . No nobler feeling than this of admiration for one higher than himself dwells in the breast of man.—Carlyle.

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**AROUSES ANTI-UNIONISTS' HATE.**

What a hullabaloo the coal owners' ballyhoos are raising against the mine workers' check-off demand? The anthracite coal owners' position is not justified, as many of the more powerful of these owners have recognized the check-off in the bituminous fields for the last 25 years.

The check-off is a common transaction between men. It is another name for assignment of wages.

In other industries men are employed in groups and generally speak one language.

In mining the operations cover a large area, and in many of the fields there is a babel of tongues.

With this material the union is called upon to enforce agreements, and its members must risk their lives with men over whom they have no control because they are outside the union.

Under these conditions the miner asks that his assignment of wages be recognized; that the employer take out of their envelopes an amount the miners designate and pay the same to the union's representative, who will be designated in the formal and legal assignment, made by the miner.

The coal owners oppose the plan because it weakens their control over the workers. The employers will benefit through a disciplined, compact body, but they believe nothing can recompense them if they lost control of employees.

The check-off, or assignment of wages, is so common that no attention would be paid to it if the union were not involved.

The check-off is used by railroads in connection with their company "unions." In this check-off, however, the worker makes no assignment. The money is taken from his envelope, and if he doesn't like it he is privileged to quit.

These railroads include the Pennsylvania, Delaware & Hudson, Norfolk & Western, and other anti-union, coal carrying systems.

Anthracite coal owners who oppose the miners' check-off are interested in these railroads, but they make no protest against a plan that appears to menace civilization only when urged by mine workers.

Between the railroads' check-off and the miners' check-off is the difference between compulsion and voluntary action.

It takes some nerve to ignore the railroads' compulsion and denounce the miners' voluntary proposal, but the coal owners' ballyhoos are equal to the task.

Justice, principle, and right are not considered by them. They are not interested in facts. Their one concern is the wishes of industrial autocrats.

To them the worker must maintain his serf status. Outwardly, he may be free, but in practice he must not have the power to be a collective part of industry, or have his union dues collected in an efficient manner.

Misrepresentation of the miners' check-off illustrates the methods of those who would warp the public mind.

In every other wage movement the same forces operate. The ballyhoos rush to the aid of privilege. And when peace is restored they prattle their views on "the need for fact-finding agencies to enlighten the public."

Industrial peace, or even an enlightened public opinion at an industrial crisis, is impossible under these conditions.

It is no solution to lash the public into a frenzy of fright against the workers. This policy has often proved successful, but it is losing its effectiveness. The workers no longer stampede against whirlwinds of untruths.

This is shown in the case of the anthracite miners, who suspended work, 100 per cent, despite the nation-wide campaign of misrepresentation that they have been compelled to face.

The disregard for facts and the amazing propaganda of the agents of privilege must be replaced by truthfulness and sanity.

**DEFENDS DIXIE LABOR.**

With ridicule and sarcasm Rev. Tom P. Jimison replies to an evangelist at Cramerton, a mill town, near Charlotte, N. C., who "thanked God that our Southern mill operators have sense enough to run their own business without allowing foreign immigration to come in and dictate how they shall work. I want you fellows, when these agitators come in, interfering with your business, to go out and hold prayer meeting with them. Make it so hot for them that they will have to leave town."

Following this incitement to violence, the evangelist praised the one textile mill owner in that town for "keeping his hands satisfied."

Writing in the Charlotte Herald, Rev. Jimison defends labor, while professing alarm at the growing discontent "of these textile hands."

"Of course we want our hands to be satisfied," said the clergyman. "But many of these workers are wondering how it is that being built up spiritually will keep the pangs of hunger from gnawing them when the larder is low.

"They are asking how we expect them to be sustained spiritually when their craving for leisure, for books, for education, for a measure of independence, for all those things which make for spirituality are denied them by reason of low wages and long hours.

"It is really alarming how informed and discontented and stubborn some of these textile hands are getting.

"Christians praying for a man, even though that man be an agitator, would not run him out of town. That sort of a meeting would not be hot. No one would run from it. And even were it true that such a procedure would run the agitator out, we must not encourage it. Praying is a dangerous thing when you connect it up with industrial institutions. You get real Christians to praying for agitators and they will remember to pray for children, for children who are overworked and underfed. They will pray for women and for ignorant and oppressed people.

"Can't you see how dangerous that is? It will create more discontent than a thousand welfare workers can handle. Better leave the praying off, if we are going to try to keep our hands satisfied. If the agitators come, have them arrested by the company policemen. If that don't work, get up a mob and bluff them with threats of tar and feathers."

**MUST RECOGNIZE UNIONS.**

"We can not have industrial peace or national prosperity until the employers of labor frankly recognize the workers' right to organize and freely choose their representatives in the same way that he chooses his representatives in government," said Rev. F. J. Haas, Ph.D., of St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, in a Labor Day speech.

The speaker declared that collective bargaining is both natural and necessary. "It is natural because it is in the nature of human beings that those who have common aims and likes and aspirations should unite to advance their common interests," he said.

"Collective bargaining is necessary because the individual wage contract is very often no contract at all. It is frequently invalid and unjust because it lacks the free consent of the worker. When a laborer accepts any wage that is offered him because his family needs food or clothing or medicine, he is the victim of force. Moreover, the worker who is obliged to bargain individually often accepts a rate of pay less than the going market rates simply because he does not know what the market rates are."

"I suppose your wife misses you a great deal?" inquired a lady of a commercial traveler.

"Well, no; for a woman, she has a remarkably straight aim," was the reply.—Dallas News.

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# Labor Clarion

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"Thanks to the human heart by which we live,  
Thanks to its tenderness, its joys, and fears,  
To me the meanest flower that blows can give  
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."  
—Edmund Gosse, in "More Books on the Table."

It seems to be the rule that the greater the benefit the individual derives from government the less inclined he is to bear a just share of the burdens of maintaining government. Those who hold large property interests undoubtedly are benefited more by government than are those who hold none, yet the scheme that the large property holders invent to escape taxes are numerous. The transfer by John D. Rockefeller of more than five hundred millions to his son to avoid inheritance taxes is an instance in point.

Immigration figures recently given out by the Department of Labor indicate that during the last year more than 65 per cent of those coming to this country from Europe came from Western and Northern Europe, a very great change over the condition of affairs that prevailed before the war when nearly two-thirds of the immigrants were from Eastern and Southern Europe. For this change the percentage system of admission is doubtless very largely responsible, though, of course, economic conditions play some part in bringing it about. Though we are reasonably prosperous in this country at the present time, there is no room for a flood of immigrants from any country in the world. Such a flood would be harmful to the people now in this country and doubly harmful to the European countries that are struggling to get back on their feet. They need the energy of every soul they have, and as a final proposition anything that delays their recovery must have its influence upon the United States. These facts furnish two very powerful reasons why there should be no letting down of restrictions by the next session of Congress. Powerful interests that fully understand this situation nevertheless are spreading propaganda for the purpose of influencing public opinion in favor of less restriction. They are doing so out of entirely selfish motives and with no concern for the future welfare of anyone except themselves. It will be hard to deceive the people in this regard and, therefore, the propagandists are doomed to failure.

## Don't Relax the Fight

Opponents of unrestricted immigration must never relax their vigilance, as the United States Steel Corporation and other big interests, though admitting there will be no important changes in present immigration laws, are as determined as ever to have the law modified so as to permit great numbers of workers from Europe to come to the United States.

The attitude of the Steel Corporation is well illustrated by the organ of the iron and steel trade, the Iron Age, which recently printed an article from Washington stating that there would be no "liberalization" of immigration laws and that, on the contrary, the outlook was that Congress might tighten present provisions.

At the same time, the Iron Age revealed that the steel interests have not given up the fight by featuring an article attempting to explain at length why labor from Europe is needed in steel plants. The article, by George Walter, of an Indianapolis machine company, declares that foreigners are essential to the steel trade, because they are the only workers who will do the hard work necessary to the production of steel. He writes:

"I have seen men in steel mills working entire shifts with wet towels bound around their foreheads. Smoke and soot gummed up with the sweat ran down the bare blistered shoulders of the men at the soaking pits, spitting blue dust from their mouths as they shoveled it into the pits below. Small wonder that the cry should be, 'This is no white man's job.'"

Having proved to his own satisfaction that foreign labor is necessary to steel production, Mr. Walter ends his argument as follows:

"Steel wants and must have the foreigner. Steel is ready and willing to deal with the strike question among the foreigners. Then why not let down the bars a little and let steel have its labor and at the same time hold steel responsible for the good behavior of its imported product?"

Leaving aside the assertion that steel is perfectly willing to take the chances of strikes if it can have all the cheap foreign labor that it wants, with its implied threat that the steel magnates will deal with strikes as they have in the past, here is revealed with no camouflage the determination of steel to win unrestricted immigration.

The Iron Age's article drives home the truth that organized labor must not rest on its oars in the immigration fight. Steel and other big interests are "up and doing" every minute, never losing an opportunity to work for the "liberalization," as they term it, of the immigration laws. Labor must be equally vigilant. Knowing that its present stand on immigration is for the best interest of the workers, as well as the nation as a whole, labor must renew its determination never to relax for a moment its opposition to unrestricted immigration.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen employed at the Charles Hess plant in Milwaukee have raised wages 8 cents an hour. The new rates range from 68 to 84 cents an hour. The unionists are comparing this substantial gain with the alibis of the packers' company "union."

There is nothing that gives such great advantage to the organized workers with so little effort as the union label. It only requires a demand for it to put it to work effectively, yet there are thousands of trade unionists who never give it a thought. There should be some sort of punishment for such gross negligence, punishment of a kind that is clearly visible to the culprit.

The Labor Council last Friday night unanimously adopted resolutions urging affiliated unions to be prompt and liberal in contributing to the earthquake sufferers in Japan, and it is to be hoped that the unions will heed the advice in order that suffering in that unfortunate country may be reduced to a minimum. Unions contributing should send their offerings to the office of the Council and it will be promptly directed to the sources handling the fund in order that there shall be no unnecessary delay. The disaster in Japan is, perhaps, the greatest of the kind in the history of the world and the response should be based on that basis.

In view of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia unconstitutional, an article in the August issue of the Monthly Labor Review describing the results of the operation of the California minimum wage law, which has been in effect since 1913, is of more than usual interest. Owing to the question as to the constitutionality of the Oregon minimum wage law no orders were issued by the California Industrial Welfare Commission until the latter part of 1917, but since that time three principal orders each fixing the minimum weekly wages of women and minors, have been issued for laundries and for mercantile and manufacturing industries. A steady increase in the percentage of women earning more than the minimum wage is shown between the years 1918 and 1921, and as there was no similar increase in the earnings of adult male wage earners, who are not subject to the orders, this can not be ascribed to any general upward trend in wages but rather to the effect of the law. It is shown by statistics relating to a large number of workers that the minimum wage has not tended to become the maximum, nor has it generally resulted in the imposition of hardships upon women and minors unable to earn the legal minimum because of inexperience, advanced age, or physical defects, while the industries of the State have not suffered from the effects of the law but have enjoyed a normal growth and prosperity. Other special articles in this number include an account of a special case of arbitration in the San Francisco newspaper publishing industry which furnishes an example of the factors which enter into the settlement of industrial disputes by arbitration; a study of the activities of the different states in regard to caring for immigrants along the lines of industrial and farm placement land settlement and colonization, protection, and relief; and a summary of Mexican State labor laws relating to individual and collective bargaining.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Professor (explaining the results obtained from the inflection of the voice)—Did I ever tell you the story of the actor who could read a menu so as to make his audience weep?

Student (strangely moved)—He must have read the prices.—Everybody's.

A group of negroes were at the terminal station Sunday morning, telling a few departing brethren good-by. A trainman noticed one negro looking on nonchalantly, and inquired: "John are you going north?"

"No, sir," said the negro addressed. "I'se a class B nigger."

"What do you mean by class 'B' nigger?" asked the trainman.

"Well," said Sam, "I B's here when dey leave, and I B's here when dey come back."—Macon News.

A class in natural history was reciting.

The teacher asked, "Where is the home of the swallow?"

A long silence, and then a hand waved.

"You may answer, Robert."

"The home of the swallow," declared Robert, "is in the stummick."—Grand Rapids Herald.

"The Germans are not good losers," said Police Commissioner Enright, of New York. "I like a good loser. Take, for example, young Mainwaring."

"Young Mainwaring made a passionate proposal to a wealthy man's daughter on a moonlit piazza at Dark Harbor. The girl turned him down. Then she said fearfully—for he had laid it on pretty thick:

"And now that I have refused you, do you really intend to commit suicide?"

"That," said young Mainwaring coldly, 'has been my custom hitherto.'"

One of the negro immigrants who have been drifting up from the South in such numbers stopped a pedestrian in front of the postoffice.

"Say, Boss," he inquired, "what's de way to Seneca Street?"

He was given the direction.

"Is dere a place down dere where I can git myself mawked?"

"Marked?"

"Ya-as; git my 'nitals stamped on my awm, you know. I got to dis town lass night, an' I had a job engaged, an' a satchel full of clo'es and \$18.62 in money. Fust I loss my way, den I met a guy who was goin' to show me, an' when I come to I'd loss my satchel an' my money; now I've juss loss my job. I wants to go and git mawked right away, or nex' thing I knows I'll lose mahself."—Buffalo Express.

"Do tell me something about the play," she said to the young man. "They said the climax was superb."

"Yes, I am inclined to think it was very good," said Percy.

"Can't you describe it to me?" she asked.

"Well, the heroine came stealthily on the stage and knelt dagger in hand, behind a clump of ribbons. The hero emerged from a large bunch of flowers, and as soon as she perceived him, she fell upon him, stabbed him and sank half-conscious into a very handsome aigrette. This may sound queer, but the woman in front of me wouldn't remove her hat, and that's how it looked to me."—Pittsburgh Sun.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## SOME DAY.

Some day I'm going to take a rest,  
And do the things that I like best—  
Some day!

Just now I am too busy striving  
To get ahead—one must keep striving  
To get ahead—one must keep driving,  
Until that longed for time's arriving—  
Some day!

Some day I'll take up outdoor sports;  
Play ball and frequent tennis courts—  
Some day!

I'll take long walks on country byways,  
Go driving on macadamed highways,  
With some fair maiden used to my ways—  
Some day!

Some day I'll call on friends of mine;  
Be sociable and chat and dine—  
Some day!

I'll dance and sing and even laugh;  
Find time for joking and for chaff;  
And—mayhap—seek a better half—  
Some day!

Some day!—Ah, me! It seems so far away  
Perhaps I won't know how to play—  
Some day!

At times I think I ought to take  
Life's joys in passing and not make  
Myself a mere machine to break—  
Some day!

—C. M. Lindsay, in Forbes Magazine.

## VOCATIONAL NOT MANUAL TRAINING.

The general popular discussion of vocational education has been uninformed and superficial, says William T. Bawden of the Bureau of Education in a pamphlet issued by the bureau.

"The real estate promoter," said Mr. Bawden, "may be excused for referring to a junior high school manual arts department as a 'trade school,' and to handiwork in the elementary grades as 'vocational courses,' and for listing them as such among the assets of a community, but the magazine writer or newspaper editor who essays a discussion of public education on this basis shows clearly his incompetence of the task."

It is stated that the function of vocational education "is, obviously, to train skilled workers in a definite occupation. This should parallel the general education, so that while the student is receiving a degree of general education for the business of living with his fellows, he is also acquiring the skills, speeds and habits of thought needed for success in the trade or occupation studied."

"The functions of manual training are more general in character. It should give some skill in the use of tools, and should include such information, experience and skills as are applicable to home needs, but particularly it should aim to give a wide view of the industrial world, to develop social adaptiveness, to point the way to different vocations, and to assist in the intelligent choice of a life work."

"It is idle to criticize vocational education as being narrowly specialized in outlook, materialistic and neglectful of the finer things of life. The great problem in vocational education today and the immediate future is the training of those who have already gone to work."

Help yourself by helping others. Demanding the union label on all goods is the way to get results.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Another of No. 21's old and respected members passed from among us when Charles Clayton Stewart died at the family home, 447 Hoffman avenue, Wednesday, September 5, 1923, from acute cardiac dilation. He was born in Kentucky about 73 years ago. Left to mourn for the departed are the widow, Mrs. Sarah Stewart; one daughter, Mrs. Stacey; one son, Clifford Stewart, and one sister, Mrs. Coates. The funeral was held Friday, September 7, from the undertaking parlors of Harry Glynn & Co., 4054 Twenty-fourth avenue, and was conducted by the Rev. K. G. Murray, followed by interment in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, members of No. 21 acting as pall bearers. Mr. Stewart's death was unexpected as he participated in the Labor Day parade on Monday before his death.

The second death to occur in the ranks of No. 21 within a week was recorded when announcement was made that Clark M. Williams had died at Franklin Hospital Sunday, September 9, 1923, of peritonitis following rupture of the gall bladder. Mr. Williams was born at Dutch Flat, Cal., November 7, 1879, and was 44 years 10 months and 2 days of age. Relatives mourning his demise are his widow, Mrs. Adell E. Williams, and two sisters, Mrs. Sarah A. Manning and Mrs. Grace A. Allison. The funeral services were held at the Truman Undertaking Co. parlors on Wednesday, September 12, conducted by the Rev. W. E. Dugan, followed by interment in Cypress Lawn Cemetery. Mr. Williams had been an active man in union affairs, one time serving as president of Sacramento Union, and only shortly before his death had been chairman of the Chronicle chapel where he was held in the highest esteem, as was evidenced by the large number of members present at his funeral, together with the many floral offerings sent. The pall bearers were members of his chapel and old friends of the deceased.

Robert Fleming, Charles Houck, Fred Martindale and Thomas O'Rourke, delegates from No. 21 to the Atlanta convention, have wended their several ways home. Messrs. Fleming and Houck came by the extreme southern route, while Messrs. Martindale and O'Rourke came through Canada and Seattle. The boys all report a pleasant, but extremely hot and tiresome journey. They will make a report of their activities at the meeting of the union Sunday.

Frank W. ("Kid") Wandress of the Call chapel was the only man on the Call with eyes young enough to see the eclipse of the sun Monday.

A. M. Signor, Call chapel, is confined to his home with illness. Mr. Signor had just returned from an extended vacation when illness overtook him, necessitating his remaining at home.

Mrs. Parley Adams last week presented her husband, Parley Adams, ad man on the Call, with a fine eight and one-half pound daughter. Mother and daughter are doing nicely. Parley is expected to recover.

Rumor about town has it that Mr. Vanderbilt, who has entered the newspaper field in Los Angeles, will very shortly enter the San Francisco field. Mr. Vanderbilt's new venture, the Illustrated Daily in Los Angeles, is reported to have started off with a bang, 130,000 paid subscriptions being recorded before the paper appeared. The rumor has it that he will follow the same course in San Francisco, and that about twenty members of No. 21 will find situations on the paper. The new paper will meet a hearty welcome in San Francisco.

Bernard J. Hebener, brother of Jake Hebener of the Board of Fire Underwriters chapel, has been a guest of his brother and family for several days. Mr. Hebener was a delegate from the Chicago local of the street carmen, and had been in attendance and their annual convention in

Oakland. He will visit other Coast cities before returning to Chicago.

Harold Mitchell of the Barry chapel has just returned from an extended tour of the Sierras. Together with a friend he drove to upper Placer County, where they abandoned their auto and hiked 69 miles over the mountain trails to Lake Tahoe, fishing as they went. Harold reports an excellent outing, fine fishing and wonderful scenery.

Dan Buckley, foreman at Taylor & Taylor's, accompanied by his wife, is away on a three-weeks' tour of the Sierras, visiting all the points of interest from Lake Tahoe to Los Angeles.

Theo. Steffen, Isaac Upham chapel, spent part of last week in Sacramento where he visited the State fair.

Crawford of the Kohnke chapel, returned last week from a visit to Lake Tahoe and Yosemite Valley.

Word from the south conveys the information that Watsonville-Salinas Union has raised their scale for both newspaper and commercial shops to \$48 per week. Newspaper men also received a reduction in hours from 48 to 45. Job branch, 44 hours. San Bernardino has also increased its scale from \$42-\$45 to \$45-\$48, with 45 hours for newspapers and 44 hours for job branch. Bakersfield has just completed negotiations, now receiving \$50 day and \$53 night, seven and one-half hours. Scale committees of these unions were assisted by Representative Eugene Donovan, and the adjustment in San Bernardino was the first in history that it was not necessary to first take a strike vote before the employers acceded to the union's wishes. Keep the good work up, Eugene, San Francisco printers are proud of you.

At the regular monthly meeting of the label committee of No. 21 last Thursday night a number of pieces of unlabeled matter were attended to, and the committee hopes the members will keep the good work up. For the past month more and more work has been furnished this committee, showing that the membership is taking a livelier interest in the collection and forwarding to headquarters of printed matter that does not bear the Allied Printing label. It is to be hoped that the members generally will come to realize the importance of this work and make a more determined effort to keep the boys busy for at least one full night each month.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—The Sierra Nevadas are not shy any deer as a result of C. W. Mann's venture into the fastnesses. C. W. and a party of friends motored up near the Nevada State line and were lucky enough to see several bucks, but were never in a position to get a telling shot.

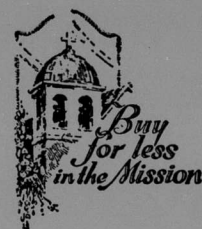
That month-long jaunt J. D. Laing treated himself to made almost a new man of him—looks 20 years younger and has the pep of a Dempsey.

F. J. Richards called last week at the home of W. W. Shannon, former Chronicle proofreader. Mr. Richards' report of the sick man's condition is anything but optimistic.

Mrs. B. H. Wells, wife of Proofreader Wells, underwent a major operation at a local hospital this week. Her condition is as good as can be expected at this time.

Carroll B. Crawford is back on the job again, rejuvenated by a week's devotion to Hygeia in the form of entire surcease from labor.

San Francisco looked pretty good to D. A. Paddock returning from Sacramento one day last



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JUNE 30th, 1923

Assets.....	\$86,255,685.28
Deposits.....	82,455,685.28
Capital Actually Paid Up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	2,800,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	414,917.52

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets  
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH..... Clement St. and 7th Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets  
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

A Dividend to Depositors of Four and One-quarter (4 1/4)  
per cent per annum was declared, Interest compounded  
QUARTERLY instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore.



week. And the fog felt better, as he says it was 110 in the shade when he left.

The horror created throughout the world by the earthquake and tidal wave that visited Japan with such disastrous results, was shared by members of the chapel and immediate steps were taken to aid in relief. It has not been forgotten that the Japanese were prompt to help when our own city was stricken, but it was not alone memory of the past that actuated them, but a large-hearted generous sympathy with the helpless and suffering. A voluntary contribution of \$50 was quickly collected from the chapel members and presented to the Red Cross.

Proofreader W. R. Waterson put on a sub the fore part of the week in order that he might devote his time to entertaining a relative who is an officer aboard the British cruiser recently arrived here. The Admission Day celebration and pony express race were objects of particular interest to the Briton. Mr. Waterson had not seen the visitor for 20 years.

Business affairs induced Aubrey Bell to take all week off. Reports have it that Aubrey is managing a bush league ball team, which claims considerable of his attention.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Grimwood left Tuesday for Kansas City, Mo., to be absent a month or more. They will take the Southern Pacific, visit their daughter, a resident of that city, and return, stopping at many points of interest along the northern route.

In the last twelve months Sid Tiers has erected a \$6500 home and become owner of a Chevrolet. As both are without incumbrances Sid's friends are urging his candidacy as secretary of the treasury because, they argue, such judicious expenditure indicates considerable perspicacity in finance.

W. J. Laughlin plans to complete payment by the end of the year on his \$1600 Hupmobile. About the same time Mr. Laughlin contemplates establishing himself in a small print shop of his own.

Only recently "Jim" Kennard acquired sole ownership of a Chevrolet sedan, a fact to which may be attributed his sunburn; even the white has left his hair and as for his face it long ago assumed almost the color of a mermaid.

Accidents will happen. One day last week C. C. Dye, all dolled up preparatory to a trip out of town, showed up at the office and, having changed his clothes, proceeded to pound out type. The funny part of it was, when A. J. Grimwood went to lunch he found \$100 in his jeans he didn't know he possessed. Mr. Dye had put his money in A. J.'s pocket, thinking it was his own, as their clothes hung on the wall side by side.

Good fortune follows Jack McDermott like a hound dog chases a rabbit. Again his bank roll was added to last week when he fell heir to a few hundred dollars and just to show his good-will to his fellow prints Mac passed cigars around.

The automobile bug stung V. C. Berry last week. He succumbed to the bite and purchased a small car and thereafter the elder Berry will pilot Mrs. Berry and the little Berrys in a Henry.

Breezy Charley Houck, delegate to the Atlanta convention, arrived in town Monday and relieved his sub. The judge stopped off for two weeks in his home town in Ohio and visited relatives he had not seen in thirty years, and on his way back stopped in Los Angeles another fortnight to visit A. F. Stanley, now foreman of Vanderbilt's new paper.

Scene: A hotel in any large city.

Enter Mr. Smith and wife who register and are shown to their room.

Next morning at breakfast Mrs. Smith says to her husband:

"Do you take cream and sugar in your coffee, dear?"—Whizz Bang.

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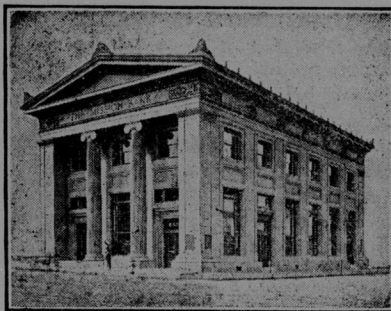
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## THE LABOR CLARION

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It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership, begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefited by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

## THE LABOR CLARION

LABOR TEMPLE

SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of September 7, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Minutes of Previous Meeting**—Approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Waitresses No. 48—Lettie Howard, vice Lillian Stevenson.

**Communications**—Filed—From S. F. Post Office Clerks, invitation to officers to attend reception to the International Secretary, Thos. E. Flaherty, at Native Sons' Hall, Sunday afternoon, September 16. From Mathew Woll, American Federation of Labor Legal Information Bureau, thanking Council for information received regarding attorneys in sympathy with labor. From Peoria, Ill., Labor Temple Association, transmitting ten dozen union-made lead pencils, which are for sale at the office of this Council for the benefit of that organization.

Resolution by Delegate John A. O'Connell of Teamsters No. 85, expressing sympathy for the stricken people of Japan and directing an appeal to be sent out to the affiliated unions soliciting contributions for the sufferers. On motion, the resolution was adopted.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, The recent cataclysm in Japan brings forcibly to the attention and memory of the people of San Francisco a similar catastrophe that occurred here in April, 1906; and

Whereas, The Japanese people of those days came to the immediate rescue of our people and extended substantial aid in our misfortune; and

Whereas, The bonds of human sympathy in times of crisis and suffering know no restriction of race, creed or nationality but make it the solemn duty on the part of those more fortunate and able to render all assistance possible to alleviate human distress and suffering; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 7th day of September, 1923, that we tender our sympathy to the stricken people of Japan, and that we call upon the affiliated unions to render immediate and generous relief, with request that all contributions be transmitted to this Council at earliest possible moment, in order that our aid may be timely and helpful to the unfortunate people of distant Japan.

**Report of the Executive Committee**—Wage scale of Tailors' Union No. 80, requesting a minimum scale of \$44 for a 44-hour week, to be presented to three leading tailoring firms. Indorsement recommended by the committee. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Janitors—Contributed \$20 to the Japanese relief fund. Label Section—Reported that Brother W. G. Desepte resigned as President of the Section owing to his succession as President of the Retail Clerks International Association, and that Brother Frank Lively has been elected president of the Label Section for the unexpired term. Molders—Report having established a daily wage of \$7.50 in all foundries.

On motion, a vote of thanks was extended to the officers and delegates of the Council who rendered services in making the preparations for the Labor Day celebration, which is considered one of the most successful celebrations in many years. Delegate John O. Walsh gave a splendid account of the local labor movement and its achievements from early days in San Francisco up to the present time.

On motion, Brother J. C. Williams, organizer of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, was given the floor, and expatiated on his endeavors to secure a pass to go into Hetch Hetchy as an organizer. Delegate Reardon gave his version of the affair, in which there appeared some differ-

ences of opinion as to the form to be used in issuing of such a pass, but gave assurance that a pass would be given to visit the Hetch Hetchy.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on the bills, which were ordered paid.

**New Business**—It was moved that the Council declare its intention of making a parade an annual event in future celebrations of Labor Day, and said action be conveyed to Building Trades Council for similar action; motion carried.

**Receipts, \$157.75. Expenditures, \$317.42.**

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## RECOGNITION OF MEXICO.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Recognition of the Mexican government by the United States brings to a conclusion efforts in that direction that have been consistent on the part of the American trade-union movement.

An exchange of telegrams by American and Mexican labor signalized the formal announcement of recognition.

President Gompers, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, then in session, sent to the Mexican Federation of Labor the following telegram:

"New York City, September 1, 1923.

"Mr. Eduardo Moneda, General Secretary,  
Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana,  
Apartada Postal 14-53, Mexico, D. F.

"By unanimous vote of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor now in session, I am directed to convey to you and through you to the organized wage earners of Mexico, the felicitations of the wage earners of the United States upon the resumption of full diplomatic relations between our respective governments. It is an achievement in which we find deep satisfaction and which, we feel confident, will bring to our peoples new opportunities for mutual helpfulness and understanding. The relations of the wage earners of the United States with the wage earners of Mexico have long been of the most friendly character. We have been enabled to cooperate in many endeavors for the mutual benefit of our peoples. The official action of our government is the final and satisfying seal upon the friendship that our respective peoples have never ceased to feel. We look forward with you to new opportunities of mutual service and helpfulness in the cause of human freedom, justice and Democracy.

"SAMUEL GOMPERS, President,  
"American Federation of Labor."

The secretary of the Mexican Federation of Labor sent to President Gompers a message as follows:

"Mexico City, September 1, 1923.

"Samuel Gompers, President,  
American Federation of Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

"In view of Mexico's recognition by the United States Government I have the honor to extend congratulations in behalf of the organized workers of Mexico for the intelligent and successful negotiations of representatives of both governments, and to express our recognition of the efforts which you and your colleagues had been making for a long time to the same end.

"Fraternally,  
"EDUARDO MONEDA,  
"General Secretary of the Mexican  
Federation of Labor."

In addition President Gompers sent telegrams of congratulations to Secretary of State Hughes and to President Obregon of Mexico.

To develop alertness and poise and limber up the spinal vertebrae, try stepping on the soap as you get out of the bath-tub.—Kansas City Star.

## WIN LONG STRIKE.

The motor fleet of the Yellow Motor Car Company appeared in the streets of St. Louis with this sign on each car: "Union cab."

The company took this method of informing the public its 31-months' fight with organized chauffeurs, affiliated with the Brotherhood of Teamsters, has ended.

The strike started New Year's eve, 1921, when the company attempted to cut wages from \$27.50 a week to \$20 a week and commissions.

The workers' victory is practically 100 per cent. Their old rate is restored, and only union men will be employed. The union agrees to accept as members any employee of the company now engaged. The company will withdraw a \$250,000 damage suit.

Nature is a great inspirer, indeed, but she is such only for those who have the springs of inspiration within themselves. The "bush" burns, without being consumed, only for a Moses, for the man whose eye is furnished to see.—Abraham Mitrie Rihbany, in "Wise Men."

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**EMPLOYERS USE VIOLENCE.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Anti-unionists have resorted to brute force in their attempt to stop the organization of molders in Michigan. Their efforts have failed and the union men are vigorously pushing organization work.

The resort to violence followed a campaign by the International Molders' Union to organize two plants operated by the Holland Furnace Co. The larger of the two units is in Holland, Mich., and employs 120 molders, while the other is in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and employs some 40 men.

Organizing work made rapid progress in Cedar Rapids and the shop was unionized several weeks ago. The men asked for the eight-hour day, and improvement in working conditions. As the firm refused to grant any of the demands but discharged several molders because of their union membership, a strike was declared.

This led to the concentration of organization efforts in Holland and Organizer Arthur R. Burns was placed in charge, assisted by Charles Lake, who was working in the Western Foundry Company of Holland. The general manager of the Holland Furnace Company is also a stockholder in the Western Foundry, which doubtless was responsible for the discharge of several molders at the Western plant who had joined the union. As a result, a strike was called at the plant late in July.

**Union Men Attacked.**

It was soon evident that the employers were plotting mischief. They made the first violent move on the evening of August 2, when two automobiles filled with non-union molders from the Holland Furnace Company drove up to the house where Lake had been staying. People in the house felt that the men were planning trouble and they notified Organizer Burns, who took Lake to his room in the Holland House, situated on the principal business street.

Soon afterward groups of men gathered in front of the Holland House. Three men finally entered the hotel and told Burns they wanted to see him outside. Burns went to his room, where Lake was concealed, and barricaded his door.

Meanwhile, non-union molders continued to gather in front of the hotel and were seen talking with two policemen, who made no effort to disperse them.

Lake's son, 18, approached the hotel after attending a motion picture show. As he walked up, a non-union molder, with a reputation as a wrestler, pinned his arms behind him, while the policemen disappeared. Young Lake was thrown into an automobile by four men and was taken nine miles from the city.

**Youth Threatened With Death.**

During the ride the men threatened to hang the youth unless he told them where his father was. Finally he was taken from the car and again threatened with violent death. Then the auto drove off and Lake walked back to Holland.

While this was going on, a union molder was assaulted by non-unionists. A policeman came along but instead of arresting the assailants, he escorted the victim to his home.

The attempt to terrorize the union molders did not end with the events just told, as homes of some of the new members of the union were visited and threats made to "get" them. The situation became so serious at one member's home that shotguns were kept loaded in readiness to repel attacks from men who were gathered in the neighborhood.

John P. Frey, editor of the International Molders' Journal, was at once notified of the attempted reign of terror and arrived in Holland thirty-six hours afterward. He found the authorities had made no move to arrest the kidnapers and that two of the kidnaping party had declared they were not afraid of arrest because the management of the Holland Furnace Company had promised

them protection and said the Police Department had been "fixed."

**Frey Visits Police Chief.**

Mr. Frey visited the Chief of Police, who apparently had only a hazy knowledge of the kidnaping, though the story had been featured on the front page of the Holland papers. He told the chief he had called upon him in the capacity of an officer of the Molders' Union and as a representative of the International Labor News Service.

The chief admitted that no arrests had been made and none would be made unless the proper information was filed with him. He also made the surprising statement that while he intended to enforce law and order, public opinion in Holland was very strong against the union and naturally he would be influenced somewhat by local opinion!

Mr. Frey then informed the chief that it was reported that the Holland Furnace Company was back of the kidnapers and had spread the report that the police department had been "fixed." He pointed out that this report was damaging to the chief's reputation. When he left, the chief was in a very unhappy frame of mind.

Under Mr. Frey's instructions warrants were sworn out for the arrest of the men suspected of the kidnaping. Every effort will be made to see that they are punished.

**KEEP TRUTH FROM VISITORS.**

Extracts from article in New York Times of August 5, 1923, by Major Philip Mathews, U. S. A. (retired), who spent two and a half years in Russia with the American Relief Administration.

The American organizations affiliated with the A. R. A. in Russia, which remained after we withdrew, made separate agreements with the government. Before making this agreement the Lutherans were asked: "How much are you going to spend?" The Lutheran mission couldn't answer the question, because the head did not know actually how much would be available. He could do nothing until he found out. Gibson, second time with the warrant correctly made out. head of the European Students' Relief, which was organized in England, felt the effects of the espionage system on all missions. He was brought before the Cheka and shown a photograph of a diary he had kept giving his impressions of Russia.

"Do you recognize this?" they asked him. He said he did. "Pack up and get out," was the order that concluded the interview.

A visitor to Russia may talk to the highest official concerning conditions and then talk with some one lower down the scale. The answer is exactly the same, all the way down the line. If a visitor goes from Moscow to an outlying district, he finds that word has been passed on ahead of him that he is on his way. From a district capital to the smallest village the word is passed similarly. We went to the town of Arsk from Kazan. As soon as we reached the village hall a man ran into the building and cried: "They're here—the Americans."

The Communist Party, with a membership of less than 400,000, is in power today in a Russia of 130,000,000 of people. It is ruthless in its efforts to maintain itself. Although the government has been in control for five years, and there is no indication anywhere of any opposition, yet under the cloak of charges of counter-revolution, members of the intelligentsia are still being exiled by wholesale. Only last spring hundreds of professors from all parts of Russia were exiled and sent to small villages where they could be watched. Merely a breath of suspicion sends these men into exile.

And when this benevolent government knows so much about what is going to happen in this

country before it actually happens, as the result of the promises made to the Soviet leaders by some of the American guests whom it has entertained so cordially, it seems to me to be about time to do something to counteract this propaganda.

**SOME LABOR PROBLEMS.**

The trade unions have the serious work of labor's difficulties to deal with. They must contend for the toiler's wrongs of today; and take up the gauntlet when it is thrown down to us; to throw it down in earnest battle to save the lives of our young and innocent children; to rescue them from the factories and workshops where their bones and sinews are freely coined into dollars of the soundest kind; to place them in the playground and schoolroom, to make the labor of man so remunerative that it will enable the bread winner to maintain his loved ones as becomes a man and citizen; to wrest from the profit mongers of all kinds the greatest monopoly on earth, the monopoly of the worker's time; to secure for the toilers relief from the long hours of burdensome toil, and find work for those who can not find work at all, to fight for full enfranchisement of labor not only at the polls, in the halls of legislation, but far more important than all these, in the factory, workshop, mill, mine or field.

These are some of the questions that the trade unions have daily confronting them; winning battles and securing concessions here and there, sometimes a struggle lost, yet ever keeping up the contest until victory is fully and finally achieved. No wonder that the trade unions have little time and care less for declarations of principles, which though high sounding phrases mean little, fade away and leave the workers demoralized and desperate, with hopes deferred, and destroyed, indeed, too often made their hearts sad.—Samuel Gompers.

**THE COAL REPORT.**

The evils of undue and unwarranted governmental intrusion into the industrial life and activities of a free people and the dangerous currents of thought and activity given life as a consequence are revealed to an astounding and remarkable degree in the report of the United States Coal Commission to the President and Congress. Organized labor sensed this extreme danger from the inception of the proposal to create such a commission and was impelled to manifest its opposition to this commission because it failed to include representation of that great human element, the labor force and factor, embraced in the proposed survey.

The report of the United States Coal Commission confirms the fact that this investigation was not designed to promote the opportunity of the American wage earner to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, but that it was intended to create a background for the enslavement of a large group of industrial workers and by legal enactment to tie the miners of America as firmly to the black bowels of the earth as the early serfs were tied to the soil of the early land lords.—August American Federationist.



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## BY THE WAY.

Some bright person, writing to the editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, suggests that if the suspension of work in the coal mines continues the mines should be taken over and operated by prisoners.

This proposal indicates genius. It is a wonderful idea. Why not put the prisoners at work mining coal?

But there's a fly in the ointment. First, prisoners are not strikebreakers and are not in prison for that purpose. Second, coal has to be mined by miners. It cannot be mined by anybody that comes along. Pennsylvania has very sensible laws on that subject.

The suggestion just goes to show what foolish notions float around in the minds of some people.

The Foster crowd in Pennsylvania attacks President Lewis of the United Mine Workers in a circular signed by Thomas Meyerscough and printed by the so-called Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers.

This is another Moscow effort to creep into American trade unionism. The Miners' Union has declared this alleged committee a dual organization.

The miners have shown up the works of the reds and this circular is a little effort to bite back. The red effort in the Miners' Union is a sample of red work everywhere and an indication of what other unions may look for.

The miners know the reds and how to deal with them.

A European diplomat asks that ex-Governor Allen of Kansas come over and help straighten out their troubles.

This is indeed rich and rare.

As if Europe hadn't done about all the muddling possible without the help of the former Governor of Kansas.

Some Greeks killed some Italian officials, so the Italians killed some Greeks and took two or three islands in order to compel a Greek apology.

The first outrage was banditry and the Greek government is a more or less bandit government.

But when appeal is made to the League of Nations many persons who have no sympathy with banditry, individual or national, will not find it easy to condone the curt Mussolini refusal of peaceful adjudication.

If the League of Nations can overcome Italian objection and adjust the dispute it will be a notable indication of League of Nations possibilities. And it is what friends of the League expect the League to accomplish. Also it is what its opponents more or less hope it will not accomplish.

What may happen in a community in which the Ku Klux Klan flourishes is shown by the black record of the Klan in Tulsa, Okla. There, it seems, Klan members have been responsible for a series of brutal whippings which have spread terror for more than a year and finally resulted in the declaration of martial law in Tulsa County.

Aldrich Blake, executive counsellor to Governor Walton, who has made a thorough investigation of the situation in Tulsa, tells a story that should strengthen the determination of organized labor to oppose the Klan wherever it rears its head.

"The whole story of Tulsa will never be told," says Mr. Blake. "Men flee from savagery and torture. Scores of Tulsa victims fled. The average man is pretty apt to change his address after his skin has been whipped until it is raw and then he is threatened with death if he tells. That is exactly what happened in Tulsa, not once, but many times. Say 50 times, or 100 times, or perhaps 200 times, in a little more than a year."

"The wet rope is out of style," said Mr. Blake.

"In Tulsa they use a leather strap. It is about 3 inches wide; perhaps 4 feet long. The end of the strap is 'cat-tailed'—sliced into three straps. Fifty lashes will tame the strongest man. A mile and a quarter southwest of Alsuma is Tulsa County's most famous whipping pasture. Strong men stagger away, ruined for life."

Truly a terrible record and one that should make the Klan loathed by every decent citizen in the United States!

Three cheers for the union miners of Somerset County, Pa.!

They've just lost a strike of seventeen months but they haven't gone back on their union. Though forced to work on an "open shop" basis, they declare they will maintain their organization and will await the first opportunity of winning a contract and union recognition.

That's the spirit that built up the great American labor movement to what it is today and will make it even stronger and more powerful in the days that are to come.

Union men and women don't need to be told that organization is benefitting them. They know it. But it is hard sometimes to convince the unorganized workers that unionization will help them.

What the unorganized workers are slow to see, however, those employers opposed to unionism are quick to see and occasionally will frankly admit. This is the case with the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York, which said in a recent issue of its financial and business review:

"One class of labor, that which is organized, is pre-eminently thriving today, while others are languishing, or at best receiving only moderate returns for their effort."

Presumably the Merchants and Metals National Bank, representing as it does strong business and financial interests, could hardly be called an advocate of organized labor. Yet the bank has no hesitation in admitting that organization is paying good "dividends" to union men and women.

Remember this quotation and show it to your non-unionist acquaintance the next time he says unions don't help the workers.

Egyptian workers are waking up and are organizing. Though it is difficult to form unions in Egypt, as nine-tenths of the 13,000,000 population are engaged in farming of some sort, organization is making progress.

At the beginning of this year the trade unions had about 60,000 members, divided among several dozen organizations, including groups of printers and bank clerks. The bank clerks number 1600.

The unions have formed the National Egyptian Trade Union Federation, which is pushing organization work. Before the world war there were hardly any strikes but in the last few years there have been several labor disputes.

Newspapers have featured King "Tut" almost to the exclusion of other Egyptian news, perhaps conveying the impression that the country is largely populated by "dead ones." Evidently there are plenty of "live ones" among the Egyptian workers.

Listen to this extract from the text of the injunction issued in Chicago by Federal Judge Carpenter against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union:

"That you do absolutely desist and refrain from

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soliciting, encouraging, requesting, demanding, coercing, threatening, intimidating, molesting, or harassing the employees of Mitchell Brothers Company to the end that said employees shall join or become affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union."

It's going pretty strong when a court says that a man shall not even encourage or request another to join a trade union. No wonder President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor scathingly denounced the injunction. If the decree is not a straight-from-the-shoulder blow at freedom, then we don't know a straight-from-the-shoulder blow at freedom when we see it.

United States Coal Commission says that the high prices of anthracite last winter were due to profiteering jobbers and wholesalers. Some of us thought as much long before the coal commission spoke.

Masked floggers have actually been sentenced to prison in Oklahoma. Most of us won't waste any time weeping over their fate.

#### TO PROBE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

State investigation and prevention of industrial accidents and diseases is urged by the Ohio State Federation of Labor and Ohio organized employers.

At the request of these two bodies, the last State Legislature voted to submit to a referendum a State amendment which would provide for an annual levy, not to exceed 1 per cent of the premiums paid by employers into the state insurance fund yearly, to be used by the State Industrial Commission for the investigation and prevention of industrial accidents and diseases.

For several years employers and employed in this State have urged the legislature to provide for the study of accidents. It is now proposed to put the cost on industry, and if the people will endorse the plan funds will be available each year without appealing to the legislature.

Practice what you preach. Consistently demand the union label on every purchase.

#### EXPLOIT PRISON LABOR.

The large number of prison officials and prison contractors at the recent convention of the National Broom Manufacturers' Association, leads Will R. Boyer, editor of the Broom Maker, to the belief that the association is controlled by convict labor exploiters.

The trade unionist scores politicians and others who fleece blind broom makers in various institutions.

"It is almost impossible to believe that there are men so depraved as to do the things that have been done in the name of charity in some of these blind workshops," he says.

"The blind broom maker should be paid 100 per cent above the union scale and his products used by all state, county and city institutions, in his state, paid for by such political divisions at the market price. Otherwise close all these institutions, oust political appointees and give the appropriations direct to the dependent blind of the state in the form of a pension.

"The use of public funds to destroy an industry is criminal in prisons as well as these institutions for the blind and that is just what is being done to the broom industry."

#### LOWERS ACCIDENT COSTS.

In a bulletin issued by the State Department of Labor and Industries of the State of Washington it is shown that "safety first" activity reduces the hazards of industry and lowers workmen's compensation cost.

In 1922 the amount paid out in accident claims totaled \$2,278,923. This is a saving of \$307,654.61, or 13½ per cent, over 1920.

"In addition to the direct saving of \$307,654.61," says the bulletin, "the industries and workmen of the state had the benefit of active employment which this achievement in accident prevention work made possible."

The two college juniors stretched and yawned. "What shall we do to night?" said one.

"I'll toss up a coin for it," his chum replied. "If it's heads we'll go to the movies; if it's tails we'll call on Nan and Bess; and if it stands on edge we'll study."

#### OPPOSE PRISON LABOR.

In its campaign against prison-made goods, the International Association of Garment Manufacturers is using every argument organized labor has for years presented in its war against this evil. These manufacturers now agree that prison labor is harmful and should be abolished.

This statement by A. F. Allison, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, sounds like a trade-union declaration:

"Under the contract labor system, prisoners engaged in the production of garments are paid an extremely low wage, thus lowering the cost of manufacture to the contractor and enabling him to undersell those manufacturers who employ free labor at the prevailing wage rates in their communities.

"We believe that the present system is not only bad business from a general economic standpoint, but from the standpoint of the state and the prisoner as well. Let the prison contractors weep crocodile tears over our selfish efforts to take the poor convict from his pet sewing machine. We are sure that the general public has a broad interest in this fight, for the proper handling of the whole prison question is of vital importance to every citizen."

The manufacturers find their efforts are opposed by business men who profit by the sale of these commodities.

#### WAGE GAINS FOR CAR MEN.

Wage increases have been granted to practically all employees of the United Railways Company of St. Louis, Mo., within the past several days. The latest gain was to members of the Street Car Men's Union. They will be paid 50 cents an hour, the first year, 56 cents the second year, 62 the third year, and 67 cents the fourth year and thereafter. Shop, barn and track employees are increased from 2 to 6½ cents an hour.

#### HUGE DRUG PROFITS.

In six months the United Drug Company made a clear profit of \$1,285,687 after it set aside funds for depreciation and doubtful accounts and paid dividends and interest charges.

Teacher (to History Class)—What makes the Tower of Pisa lean?

Fat Anna—If I knew I'd take some myself.

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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Robert McCall and James Andrews of the painters, Fritz Durr of the sausage makers, August Lund of the carpenters, Clark M. Williams of the printers.

The bunko party given by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Label Section last Wednesday evening was well attended and the card playing was enjoyed by all. The attendance at these meetings should be larger because they are of real educational value to those interested in the progress of the organized workers.

W. G. Desepte has resigned as president of the Label Section because of the fact that he has been called to the presidency of the International Retail Clerks' Union and will, therefore, be out of the city much of the time looking after the affairs of his organization. Mr. Lively has succeeded Desepte as chief of the Label Section and

is preparing for a vigorous campaign to promote a more healthy demand for the union label, card and button.

Attendance at union meetings during the past week has been very poor, perhaps due to the fact that Monday was a holiday and many members became confused concerning the day of the week.

The convention of the Street Carmen's Union is being held in Oakland this week and a great many of the San Francisco members are spending their lay-off hours in attendance at the business sessions. This will doubtless result in more interest on their part in union affairs in the future. Such gatherings are always helpful in this regard.

The annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor convenes in Stockton next Monday morning and advance indications are that it will be very largely attended. James Wilson, of the Teamsters' Union, will represent the San Francisco Labor Council and the local unions of

this city will send in the neighborhood of a hundred delegates. The convention last year, held in Long Beach, was the largest in the history of the organization, but Stockton's committee in charge expects to surpass that record.

The injunction case in Judge Trout's Court against the Shoe Clerks' Union has been postponed until September 20th, when a decision will be rendered one way or the other.

### ORPHEUM.

Continuing with the policy of presenting well-known stage and screen stars the Orpheum Theatre announces for the week beginning Sunday matinee a well-known favorite on the musical comedy stage, the vivacious Frances White, who, for the past few seasons has been delighting Broadway audiences in several big New York productions including "The Greenwich Follies," "Ziegfield Follies," "Jimmie" and her last vehicle "The Hotel Mouse." Miss White will be well remembered here as it was in San Francisco where she first became famous. She was with the late William Rock and made a tour of the Orpheum circuit beginning here on the Coast. Miss White brings us a program of songs and dances which have made her famous the country over. In support of Miss White will be an unusually strong bill including such stellar acts as John T. Murray and Vivian Oakland. Mr. Murray is also very well known for his work in musical comedy, his last appearance here being in the wonderful comedy "Maytime." This team will offer a number of songs and satires. The Avon Comedy Four, who have made such a tremendous hit with their fast comedy act, that they will be held over for a second week. Harry J. Conley will appear with his company in a rural comedy skit entitled "Rice and Old Shoes." Maude Powers and Vernon Wallace have a song and dance skit of the first rank entitled "Georgie on Broadway." J. Rosamond Johnson and his inimitable five has a musical chronology entitled "Syncopation." Dan Stanley and Al Birnes are a team of eccentric dancers and have an act which they call "Two Bright Lights from Broadway." Paul Kirkland and Company appear in the "High Stepper." The company is a mystery until the act is unfolded but it is said to be a very attractive company. This roster of players will vie for the best bill of the season at the Orpheum.

### CHILDREN NOT GUARDED.

But eight states have improved their child labor laws since the Federal child labor law was annulled by the United States Supreme Court, says the children's bureau in a Labor Day review of the situation.

In the meantime, 44 state legislatures have met, the statement said, adding that in none of the 32 of these states which have child labor laws have their standards "been brought up to those of the Federal law in every particular."

"Failure of state legislation to check child labor," officials declared, "make it evident that this is a national problem, national in its effects and national in its importance."

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